Exhibit C

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA
AT CHARLESTON

IN RE: ETHICON, INC. : MDL No. 2:12-md-02327

PELVIC REPAIR SYSTEM

PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION: DATE: September 26, 2017

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TRANSCRIPT OF MOTIONS HEARING HELD
BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHERYL A. EIFERT
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

APPEARANCES:

(All counsel appearing by telephone.)

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Court Reporter: Kimberly Kaufman, RMR, CRR

Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript produced by computer.

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PROCEEDINGS had before The Honorable Cheryl A. Eifert,
Magistrate Judge, United States District Court, Southern
District of West Virginia, in Huntington, West Virginia, on
September 26, 2017, at 9:30 a.m., as follows:
         MS. TATMAN: We are here in the Ethicon MDL case
2:12-md-02327. This is concerning defendant's motion to
compel discovery or in the alternative to exclude certain
opinion testimony. That's ECF No. 4582.
     May I please have plaintiff's counsel?
         MR. WALLACE: Yes, this is Ed Wallace for the
plaintiffs. And I also believe Tim Jackson is on the line.
         MR. JACKSON: Yes, this is Tim Jackson. I'm on
the line.
         MS. BAGGETT: Renee Baggett is also on the line.
         MS. TATMAN: Thank you. Counsel for Ethicon,
please.
         MR. THOMAS: David Thomas.
         MS. TATMAN: All right. If that's everyone, I'll
remind you, when you are speaking, to please identify
yourself for the sake of transcript. And one moment for
Judge Eifert, please.
          THE COURT: Good morning. All right. We are here
today on defendant's motion to compel discovery or in the
alternative to exclude certain opinion testimony. I have
read all of the submissions.
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Let me ask a couple of questions. I saw where there was a supplement that was provided by the plaintiffs to the defendant, but am I correct in understanding that that supplement does not contain all of the raw data? MR. THOMAS: This is David Thomas, Your Honor. That's correct. The supplement was published data that was a summary of that data. We do not have the raw data that was requested. THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you, Mr. Thomas, have you made any effort to subpoena that information? MR. THOMAS: If we're not successful here, we will go after the co-authors to subpoena the information. have not done that pending the outcome of this issue. THE COURT: Okay. So here's where I come down on this. As far as the standard that you would apply as to whether or not this information is within the control of the doctor, I don't think the standard is really set in stone. I did a review yesterday. It's a bit of a flexible standard depending on where you are in the country and what circuit you're in, and even within the Fourth Circuit there's some disagreement as to what the standard is. Some courts believe that there has to be a legal right to the materials before you have control of them or there

has to be some close relationship between the person who

holds the information and the party that's asked to produce it: For example, subsidiaries and parent corporations, that sort of thing.

Then there's a series of cases, especially in this district and in this -- well, mainly this district -- not just this district, Maryland as well -- where they say as long as you have the practical ability to obtain the data or the information, then you do have control over it. So there is this range and this -- I think it's not entirely clear what would be the proper standard to use, but honestly I don't know that that matters a whole lot in the end result because the fact is that the doctor did testify that he is able to get this data.

And so I don't think we should make a mountain out of a molehill as far as which standard to apply. I think probably I'm leaning more toward the practical ability to obtain the data. When I say that, I don't think that's an incorrect standard to apply. I don't think it's universal, but in this case it makes sense to me. And I think it really makes sense because if you look at Rule 26(a)(2)(B), the report provided by the expert is supposed to in some way contain or supply the facts and data considered by the expert in reaching his or her opinion.

Dr. Sculpture (phonetic) also testified that he did review and consider the raw data. So from that standpoint,

I think that the defendants are entitled to the raw data. It think the defendants are also entitled to the protocol and photographs that the one physician might have who did the separation of the fibers, any images, any information about the specimen. I think all of that is data. It's factual information that ought to be supplied to the defendant so that they have an opportunity to undermine the credibility and reliability of this particular paper.

Having said that, I don't think I saw anywhere in the deposition where the doctor mentioned that he relied on communications with co-authors or particular review boards or that he relied on investigator brochures. I don't even know whether this is the kind of situation where there would be adverse events for informed consent. So I don't think the defendants are entitled to those various categories of information.

So I am going to order the plaintiffs to provide to

Ethicon -- or defendant if there's more than just Ethicon -
the raw data, the materials -- the information regarding

specimens, if that exists, the protocols, any photographs,

images that have to do with the fibers that were separated

and used and examined, so that kind of factual information.

I'm not going to require the plaintiffs to produce informed consents, adverse events, investigator brochures.

I think they've already given defendants the submissions and

I'm not going to make the plaintiffs produce communications with co-authors, et cetera.

Now, that, to me, takes care of the first issue, and I'll let either side say whatever they might want to say on the record about my ruling before I go on to the second question, which is this supplemental deposition.

Who would like to go first? Mr. Thomas, it's your motion. Is there something you would like to add or say on the record?

MR. THOMAS: No, Your Honor, nothing further. Thank you.

MR. WALLACE: Your Honor, this is Ed Wallace, plaintiff's counsel, Your Honor, and Tim Jackson, who had most of the dealings with Mr. Thomas, is also on the line to address any of the communications between them, but given Your Honor's ruling I have a few practical sort of questions/suggestions that we're probably going to need some guidance on.

One of those is the reality of what we do. In other words, there are, I believe, multiple co-authors, all of whom may or may not have information who will be required to spend a lot of time and effort, and including us spending a lot of time and effort to -- for example, I don't know if I now have to fly to Toronto to determine whether or not -- you know, what those specimens -- where they're kept now, et

cetera.

As you know this much of the peer review process so once the article was written and approved and published, I'm not sure what those co-authors did with any of that underlying data. And much like, for example, defendant's expert who recently, I believe, was published, the question I have beyond that is what is good for the goose is good for the gander. We'd love to have all the underlying data for every article that's ever been published that's relied on by an expert and I whether or not we're opening up a can of worms here in that regard.

I was just wondering if Your Honor could outline some of the limits of what this ruling is really is so we don't get into that because I'd hate to see that start happening every other week and so forth. Those are really my what I call two practical concerns.

THE COURT: Well, let me say this: What Rule 26 provides is that if the expert considered that data, then that -- those facts and data need to in some way be disclosed to the other side. Obviously you're always going to have proportionality concerns, there's going to be burdensome arguments and things of that nature. I think clearly if someone no longer has the data, then there's nothing to produce.

I think in this case, because he testified that he

relied on this raw data -- and I looked for that very carefully because -- I think it's at page 16 of his transcript. I looked for that very carefully because when I was reading through some of it, it sounded to me like he really didn't review or rely on or consider the raw data, that he had these various other individuals that were the principal investigators -- and I think there were only really three other people other than his students that I understood had any of this information. That being Barry Rodgers and -- I can't pronounce that person's name, but the one who actually separated the fibers.

My understanding was there were three other people and it looked at first as though he was going to say I really didn't do that, I just relied on this, relied on that, but then at some point he does say at page 16 that he did look at the raw data and he did consider it. Once he said that, I think now it's up for grabs because of Rule 26.

As far as these other arguments go, none of those arguments were made in response to this motion so I'm not in a position to say whether this was too burdensome or whether it's disproportional. So all of these things have to be taken sort of case-by-case.

I understand your concerned about opening up this whole issue about always producing the raw data. I would think for the most part people aren't going to want the raw data

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because it's not going to add anything and it's just going to be additional information that you don't really need to have. Obviously you don't have to produce raw data for articles that were not written by the expert. That's going to be impossible to do and that's not something that the expert would have control over anyway.
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But in this case, this is what the request was. I see there's a basis for it. He can get the data. So I think you need to move on that and see what's out there and how long it's going to take to collect it.

It didn't sound to me like it was going to be all that hard from what I read. It sounded like most of it was computerized and it was just stored somewhere. So it may be nothing more than downloading it on a thumb drive and sending it to Mr. Thomas, but it's hard for me to tell because those issues weren't really raised.

MR. WALLACE: Your Honor, along those lines I guess what I'm hearing -- I understand, as you point out, this is sort of a case-by-case issue. What I'm hearing is we will, pursuant to your ruling, act promptly, like today, to uncover exactly where that's at, what we can get and exactly what he relied on and then we will confer with Mr. Thomas as soon as possible.

If there are issues, for example, of the things that do come up in discovery like proportionality or burden or those

sorts of things, we're obviously not going to waste your time with what I'll call the trivial stuff, but if there's something very serious that comes up, we may need to address that with the court.

I'm not going to telegraphing anything because I've had pretty good dealings with Mr. Thomas, but my concern is I don't want to turn this in to a 90-day search for everything under the sun. I want to get this done. I want to get -- your ruling obviously is what it is and it's -- I construe it narrowly enough that we can get this done pretty quickly.

THE COURT: Let me say, Mr. Wallace, that's the way I'm thinking as well. The impression that I got was that this would not be that hard to collect and that hard to get together. I might ask Mr. Thomas, too, to maybe discuss with his experts what raw data they really think would be important to impeach the article. I don't know that everything -- all of the raw data is going to be that important. Maybe it is. I don't know, but I would say that there ought to be some effort on the defendant's side to narrow what it is that you really need and not just collect a bunch of extraneous information for no other reason than you feel like you have to have it.

I would think your experts would have some idea of where there might be weaknesses in the study itself and where the raw data might truly make a difference in the

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opinions expressed in the article. I would ask you to look at that and try to work together.
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If it turns out that this is becoming a huge problem, don't wait 30 days to come back. Come back in two weeks or however long -- because I expect you both are going to get right on it. Aren't you way done with discovery now?

MR. WALLACE: Well, I sure hope so.

THE COURT: I thought the deadline had expired a while ago so I don't see this as being something that's going to take 90 days, but 60 days or even 30 days. I'm thinking this should be fairly easy to gather because it sounded like it was all computer-generated data to me, but if that's not the case --

MR. THOMAS: This is David Thomas. I want to just respond to that briefly. I'll certainly work with Mr.

Wallace. We always have worked well together on these issues. This has been a two-way street. We've been through this whole process with one of our experts who published a study and we produced all the underlying data. And, in fact, even his assistants who worked on the testing were deposed. This is something we've been through before on the defense side and I'd like to think that Mr. Wallace and I will be able to work through this easily. If not, we'll be back, but Mr. Wallace and I get along pretty well and I think we'll be able to work through this.

THE COURT: Very good. The second issue is the deposition. Here is how I am ruling on that. First of all, the discovery deadline's over so I don't have authority to extend it to allow you to take a supplemental deposition. I think Judge Goodwin recently entered an order letting everybody know that he doesn't want you stipulating around the deadlines. So obviously I don't have that authority anyway.

But let me add this, even if I did have the authority, I would not grant that motion for a supplemental deposition and here's the reason why: He did consider the raw data, but it's very clear to me in this deposition that he really relied on these other people to do the work — the nitty-gritty work of what area they were the principal investigator on. I don't think he would really be a valuable witness in talking about the ins and outs of the raw data.

He obviously looked at it, considered it, but he didn't perform any of those tests. He didn't set the protocols.

He didn't come up with the figures. He didn't make the calculation.

To me that would just be a waste of time spent on deposing him about things that he doesn't really have personal knowledge of, so for that reason I would deny that anyway, but, of course, the main reason is that discovery is

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       over at this point.
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            Does anybody want to say anything to that?
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                 MR. THOMAS: Not at this point, Your Honor. David
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       Thomas.
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                 MR. WALLACE: All right. No, Your Honor. Thank
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       you. Ed Wallace speaking.
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                 THE COURT: All right. So I think that takes care
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       of everything. I'll do my usual very short order saying we
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       had a hearing, we discussed it and I'm ruling in accordance
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       with what was said during the hearing. All right?
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                 MR. THOMAS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                 MR. WALLACE: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Thank you.
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          (Proceedings concluded at 9:49 a.m., September 26, 2017.)
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       CERTIFICATION:
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            I, Kimberly Kaufman, Official Court Reporter, certify
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       that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record
       of proceedings in the matter of In Re: Ethicon, Inc., Pelvic
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       Repair System Products Liability Litigation, MDL No.
       2:12-md-02327, as reported on September 26, 2017.
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       s/Kimberly Kaufman, RMR, CRR October 2, 2017
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